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Guidelines Issued for Off-the-Air Copying

The Copyright Office of the Library of Congress has announced that the Negotiating Committee has produced its long-awaited "Guidelines for Off-Air Recording of Broadcast Programming for Educational Purposes." After two years of negotiations, the committee sent its finished guidelines to the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties and the Administration of Justice, chaired by Representative Robert Kastenmeier. The subcommittee published the guidelines in the *Congressional Record* of October 14.

The viedotaping of television broadcasts by schools was one of many important issues sidestepped when the 1976 revision law was passed. Most of these issues had to do with the vagaries of fair use. Criteria for fair use were written into the law, but in areas such as photocopying and videotaping, no consensus had developed.

One of these troublesome areas was videotaping by educators. Teachers, aware that their young charges were glued to the television at home, decided to fight fire with fire—and often videotaped television broadcasts off the air to show to their classes. Broadcasters feared that this taping might become systematic—that educators might develop program archives, and that broadcasters, actors, and others might lose money.

After the Senate report on the fair use section of the copyright law declared that the doctine of fair use could logically be extended to videotaping of broadcasts by schools, the Copyright Office and the Ford Foundation sponsored the 1977 Airlie Conference to begin to develop guidelines for videotaping off the air. The conference was successful in beginning the dialogue between broadcasters and educators. Hearings held by the subcommittee continued that dialogue, and Representative Kastenmeier appointed the Negotiating Committee to meet and decide upon standards for both owners and users of copyrighted television programs.

Assistant Register of Copyrights Anthony Harrison, who served as

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Copyright Office representative on the committee, said the guidelines represented an "excellent ending to a long and arduous process. With these guidelines the organizations involved have made an effort to come to a consensus that makes sense in terms of the marketplace. The guidelines aim to achieve a compromise between the rights of copyright owners and the needs of educational institutions.

"I'm pleased with the results," Mr. Harrison said. "Just last spring, when I first entered the negotiations, the group appeared to be hopelessly deadlocked and about to disband. Since then we have been meeting monthly in New York and Washington—my role as Copyright Office representative was to focus on the points of agreement—to point these out and work for a consensus. I think this finally happened.

"The agreement that created the guidelines does not have the force of law; it is more of a gentleman's agreement," Mr. Harrison said. "However, it does achieve the first agreement on what is probably fair use in this area . . . . Judges will doubtless give great weight to them in making their rulings in questions of fair use in this area."

Educators have already hailed the success of the guidelines in "specifying all the important parameters: periods of retention and use of such off-air recordings in classrooms."

Some dissenting voices, however, were heard when the guidelines were announced. The Association of Media Producers chose not to endorse the guidelines, and the Motion Picture Association decided to remain neutral. A substantial number of their member companies, however, have agreed to follow the guidelines.

The guidelines allow educators to videotape off the air without obtaining prior permission and retain the videotapes for 45 days, after which time they must erase or destroy the tapes. (Within the 45 days, they may obtain permission from the copyright owner to purchase the right to retain the videotape. Clearinghouses which can grant this permission have already emerged in the videotape market.)

The 45-day period allows schools time to evaluate the benefit of purchasing the rights to the videotape for their permanent archives.

The Negotiating Committee said it recognized that beyond these guidelines, specific licenses or permissions from copyright proprietors might be required under the copyright law. According to the statement of the Negotiating Committee, "Within the guidelines the Negotiating Committee does not intend that off-air recording by teachers under fair use be permitted to be intentionally substituted in the school curriculum for a standard practice of purchase or license of the same educational material . . . ."

The Guidelines

(1) The guidelines were developed to apply only to off-air recording by non-profit educational institutions.

(2) A broadcast program may be recorded off-air simultaneously with broadcast transmission (including simultaneous cable retransmissions) and retained by a non-profit educational institution for a period not to exceed the first forty-five (45) consecutive calendar days after date of recording. Upon conclusion of such retention period, all off-air recordings must be erased or destroyed immediately. "Broadcast programs" are television programs transmitted by television stations for reception by the general public without charge.

(3) Off-air recordings may be used once by individual teachers in the course of relevant teaching activities, and repeated once only when instructional reinforcement is necessary, in classrooms and similar places devoted to instruction within a single building, cluster or campus, as well as in the homes of students receiving formalized home instruction, during the first ten (10) consecutive days in the forty-five (45) day calendar day retention period.

(4) Off-air recordings may be made only at the request of and used by individual teachers, and may not be regularly recorded in anticipation of requests. No broadcast program may be recorded off-air more than once at the request of the same teacher, regardless of the number of times the program may be broadcast.

(5) A limited number of copies may be reproduced from each off-air recording to meet the legitimate needs of teachers under these guidelines. Each such additional copy shall be subject to all provisions governing the original recording.

(6) After the first ten (10) consecutive school days, off-air recordings may be used up to the end of the forty-five (45) calendar day retention period only for teacher evaluation purposes, *i.e.*, to determine whether or not to include the broadcast program in the teaching curriculum, and may not be used in the recording institution for student exhibition or any other nonevaluation purpose without authorization.

(7) Off-air recordings need not be used in their entirety, but the

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Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Edna Garrido Boggs presented a copy of the 1980 edition of her book, Folklore Infantile de Santo Domingo (Children's Folklore of the Dominican Republic), *to the Library of Congress on September 22. Those present for the occasion included (left to right) Joseph C. Hickerson, head, Archive of Folk Culture; Georgette M. Dorn, head, Reference Section, Hispanic Division; Ralph Steele Boggs; Mrs. Boggs; William E. Carter, chief, Hispanic Division; and Mary B. Smith, head, Gift Section, Exchange and Gift Division.*

Mrs. Boggs' association with the archive goes back many years. Her book, first published in 1955, drew on research done at the Library of Congress. In 1949, she gave the disc recordings made during her field research in the Dominican Republic to the Library. Mr. Boggs, an eminent folklorist and Hispanic scholar, is also a long-time friend of the Library. In fact, during his recent visit, Mr. Boggs recalled that he first visited the Archive of Folk Culture more than 50 years ago, at which time he met its founder, Robert Winslow Gordon.

recorded programs may not be altered from their original content. Off-air recordings may not be physically or electronically combined or merged to constitute teaching anthologies or compilations.

(8) All copies of off-air recordings must include the copyright notice on the broadcast programs as recorded.

(9) Educational institutions are expected to establish appropriate control procedures to maintain the integrity of these guidelines.

Organizations Represented on the Negotiating Committee

ABC Media Concepts
Agency for Instructional Television
American Council on Education
American Federation of Television and Radio Artists
American Library Association
Association for Educational Communications and Technology
Association of American Publishers
Association of Media Producers
Authors League of America
CBS
Directors Guild of America
Joint Council on Educational Telecommunications
Motion Picture Association of America
National Association of Broadcasters
National Education Association
National School Boards Association
Public Broadcasting Service
Screen Actors Guild
Writers Guild of America, East

Music for French Horn, Piano Will Be Offered on December 4

An evening of music for French horn and piano, a relatively rare occurrence in today's concert world, will be presented in the Coolidge Auditorium on Friday, December 4, by virtuoso horn player Hermann Baumann and pianist Samuel Sanders. Their program will include works for the two instruments together and from the solo repertoire for each.

Hermann Baumann is one of the few French horn players to successfully devote an entire career to solo performance. His concert schedule, which includes about 100 performances a year, has taken him from his native Germany to North and South America, the Soviet Union, Japan, and Australia, and he has performed in the Salzburg, Vienna, and Mostly Mozart festivals. He enjoys playing valveless horns of the 18th and early 19th centuries as well as modern instruments, and he has used various ones in his more than 50 commercial recordings. Mr. Baumann was born in Hamburg in 1934. He studied with Fritz Huth at the Hamburg Academy of Music and made his first solo appearance in 1956. During the next 10 years, he was solo horn player with first the Dortmund City Orchestra and later the South German Symphony Orchestra in Stuttgart. In 1964, he won the First Prize in the Munich International Competition. Three years later, he accepted a faculty position at the Folkwang Academy of Music in Essen and since then has devoted his performing career to solo work.

Samuel Sanders has performed over the last decade with many great artists and has appeared five times in performance at the White House. Among the artists

with whom he has collaborated are Beverly Sills, Paula Robison, Mstislav Rostropovich, Itzhak Perlman, and Eugenia and Pinchas Zukerman. Two of his recent recordings with Mr. Perlman and Mr. Zukerman were Grammy Award winners. Mr. Sanders has served on the faculties of the Juilliard School of Music and Sarah Lawrence College. He is also the founder and music director of the Cape Islands Chamber Music Festival in Massachusetts.

The program to be presented by Mr. Baumann and Mr. Sanders will include Schumann's Adagio and Allegro for piano and horn, Op. 70; the Intermezzo in E minor, Op. 119, No. 2, by Brahms; the *Ungarische Melodie* for piano by Schubert; the Horn Concerto in E flat major by Richard Strauss; Bernhard Krol's *Laudatio* for solo horn (1966); Beethoven's Sonata in F major for horn and piano, Op. 17; selections from Debussy's Préludes, Book I, for solo piano; and Glazunov's *Élégie*, Op. 44.

Tickets for the concert will be available from the Patrick Hayes box office at 1330 G St. N.W. (Jordon-Kitt's), beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, November 30. Two tickets will be distributed per person, with a service charge of 25 cents on each ticket. Phone orders may be placed by calling 393–4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The December 4 concert, sponsored by the Library's Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, will begin promptly at 8 p.m. and will be broadcast live over radio station WETA–FM. It will be made available to stations in other cities by the Public Radio Cooperative, under the auspices of the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

Archive of Folk Culture Gets a New Name

The name of the Library's Archive of Folk Song has been officially changed, effective September 21, to the Archive of Folk Culture. The change, which does not affect the archive's budget, personnel, or administrative relationships, is intended to make the name of the archive a more accurate reflection of its field of concern.

The archive was founded in 1928 by Robert Winslow Gordon who named it the Archive of American Folk Song. The nature of the material Gordon collected and the archive's affiliation with the Music Division made the references of America and the folk song in the title most appropriate. As the years passed, however, the archive became the Library unit that assumed responsibility for such nonmusical materials as folk tales, games, dance, sermons, proverbs, and reminiscences, as well as for folk music from abroad. Acknowledging these two developments, the Library created the Folklore Section in 1946, with Duncan Emrich as chief. The section remained within the administrative purview of the Music Division, as a reference unit for nonmusical materials, and coexisted with the Archive of American Folk Song. The word "American" was not readopted in recognition of the important ethnomusicological materials that had been acquired from abroad and the need for more comparative study of folk music.

In 1978, the archive was transferred administratively from the Music Division to the American Folklife Center. By itself, this move would not have been enough to warrant dropping the musical reference in the name. Folklorists, after all, revere tradition. The designation "Folk Song," however, had begun to prove a real impediment to the work of the archive. Scholars would talk about important collections, which, "of course, would not be of interest to the Archive because there isn't any music in them." Or they would promise to donate a collection as soon as they found time to edit out the talk between songs. The generic designation of folk song also proved a barrier to communication with other cultural institutions and tended to discourage or confuse researchers.

So if the question "What's in a name?" is raised, in this case the hopeful response is a closer and more efficient relationship with the network of individuals and organizations which the Archive of Folk Culture serves.

European Division Display Honors Slavic Printer Ivan Fedorov

The European Division has mounted a display in the European Reading Room in the Thomas Jefferson Building (room LJ–G147) on early Slavic printing. It will include examples of the work of the pioneer of Slavic printing, Ivan Fedorov, ca. 1510–1583.

A printer's statement ends the first complete printed edition of the Church Slavic Bible:

> The present God-accepted and soul-governing books of the Old and the New Testament were printed by me, greatly sinful Ivan, Fedor's son, from Moscow, in the God-preserved city of Ostrog, in the year 7089 from the creation of the World, but 1581 from the Incarnation of our Lord God and Savior Jesus Christ, in the month of August on the twelfth day.

The printer Ivan, Fedor's son—usually referred to as Ivan Fedorov—had in 1564 set up the first known

printing press in the Tsardom of Moscovy. At first he had enjoyed the patronage of Tsar Ivan IV, "the Terrible," but with a change in the political climate and a growing coolness among the higher clergy in Moscow, Ivan Fedorov left the Tsar's domains for regions of the Polish-Lithuanian state in which Orthodoxy was the predominant religion.

Both in Moscow and in the Polish-Lithuanian lands, Ivan Fedorov had published editions of the Gospels, breviaries, and the Psalter. Not only did he work for the liturgical needs of the Church, but it is clear that, with his editions of primers, he sought to produce small, inexpensive books from which young people might learn the elements of reading and of the major prayers of the Church. His "Azbuka" of 1574, which survives in but one copy, in the Harvard University Library, is displayed here in a Soviet, facsimile edition.

The crowning work of Ivan Fedorov's career was the edition of the Bible that he completed in 1581. He worked in Ostrog, in what is now the Ukrainian SSR, under the protection of the local Orthodox magnate, Prince Konstantin of Ostrog, who sought to defend Orthodoxy against both Catholic and Protestant influences. The language that was used was Church Slavic, the language that in many of its features represents a common substratum of all the present-day Slavic tongues and that could be compared in general to the position of Latin in relation to the Romance languages of today—French, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian, and Spanish. It remains, with some regional variations in phonetics and orthography, the liturgical language of the Slavic Orthodox Churches of the Slavic countries and of some of the churches of those lands that are subject to the jurisdiction of the Pope.

The text on which the scholars working under Prince Konstantin's protection based Ivan Fedorov's edition was, in major part, produced by Archbishop Gennadii and other clerics in Novgorod in Russia in the 1490s. After the completion of Gennadii's version, almost a century elapsed before it became available in print. With the appearance of this first printed version in 1581, however, copies soon found their way to many important church and monastery libraries in the Slavic countries, even to those that were then under the rule of the Turkish Sultan. Not only were the Orthodox interested in this edition, but the papal representative in Poland acquired a copy for the Pope, and, so tradition has it, a copy was given to the British envoy in Moscow for presentation to Queen Elizabeth I.

For many reasons—economic, political, and religious—the Ostrog Bible remained the only printed edition for many years. In 1663 a very slightly revised version was published in Moscow, and a new edition, sponsored by the Empress Elizabeth finally appeared in 1751, to be followed by many reprintings in the rest of the 18th century. Not until 1876 did a one-volume translation into modern Russian become available. Even then, the rather unsatisfactory Russian text and the continued use of Church Slavic in the liturgy continued to influence the Russian reader to prefer what is in all essentials the Ostrog Bible. The case in most of the other Slavic Orthodox countries is similar, and the work of Prince Konstantin of Ostrog, of his assisting scholars, and of Ivan Fedorov continues to be of influence.

[*Robert V. Allen*]

News Briefly Noted

Ecuadorean Embassy Makes Presentation

Piedad de Suro, cultural attaché of the Embassy of Ecuador, visited the Library in August to present several titles: the five-volume *Diccionario de la literatura ecuatoriana; La maticora* and *Las pequeñas estaturas,* two novels by Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco; *Ecuador de la prehistoria a la conquista española,* a historical work by the latter; and an official publication, *Plan nacional de desarrollo del gobierno del Ecuador.* All these titles will be added to the collections.

Texas Honors Library Service to the Blind

Governor William B. Clements of Texas has issued an official memorandum saluting the Library of Congress and the Texas State Library for five decades of service to the blind and physically handicapped. State librarian Elizabeth West began circulating embossed books to blind Texans in the early 1920s, and Texas became one of the original libraries in the Library of Congress network when nationwide service began in July 1933.

Romanian Poet Visits Library

Romanian poet and playwright Mihai Ursachi visited the Library in September as a guest of the European Division, where he was given a tour by the acting assistant chief, Robert V. Allen, and autographed copies of his works in the European Reading Room. He then recorded from his poetry for the Library's Archive of World Literature on Tape and visited the Poetry Office, where he was briefed on the activities of the Poetry Office and on the Washington, D.C., literary scene by Nancy Galbraith, special assistant in poetry. Mr. Ursachi's poetry has won three awards in his native country, including the Michai Eminescu award for the best first book (1970).

OCLC Dedicates New Center

The OCLC Online Computer Library Center dedicated its $25.7 million facility in Dublin, Ohio, on September 22. The center brings under one roof 478 employees who were previously in six buildings at two different locations in Columbus. Speakers at the dedication included Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh; Rowland C. W. Brown, OCLC president; Miriam Drake, chairman of the OCLC Board of Trustees; Lewis Branscomb, professor of Thurber studies, Ohio State University; and Sister Mary Andrew Matesich, president of Ohio Dominican College.

In his remarks, Mr. Welsh compared the OCLC move to those which have been taking place at the Library of Congress, explaining "we are in a position to truly share with you the pride and satisfaction of a new facility . . . that growth and accomplishment necessitates such a building and the promise which it holds for future achievement." He acknowledged the many innovative developments which have emerged from OCLC, since its founding in 1967, in both the American library community and the international arena. He also paid tribute to the work of the OCLC staff and to the vision of its founder, Frederick Kilgour, who was presented a plaque on behalf of the OCLC Board of Trustees in appreciation for his achievements at OCLC.

Users Survey Is under Way

For a six-week period beginning October 26, the Library will be collecting data as part of the nationwide pre-test of the Council on Library Resources-sponsored On-line Public Catalog Users Survey. Questionnaires are being distributed in three specific areas—the Main Reading Room, the Thomas Jefferson Reading Room, and the Science and Technology Reading Room—according to a random schedule. Any questions regarding the survey or pre-test should be directed to Sheila Walsh or Robert Zich in the Office of Planning and Development, 287–6233.

"Folklife and the Elderly" Is Topic of December 3 Program

A symposium on "Folklife and the Elderly" and a film entitled "Number Our Days" will make up the American Folklife Center's December program. "Folklife after 65" will begin at noon on Thursday, December 3, in the Madison Assembly Room (LM 649). The timeliness of the subject is underscored by the scheduling of the White House Conference on Aging, set for November 29–December 3.

Barbara Myerhoff's film, "Number Our Days," will be shown at noon. Set in Venice, Calif., the short documentary portrays the role that a community center plays in the lives of retired Jewish citizens. The symposium that will follow the film will offer four panelists discussing the relationship between folklife and the elderly. The panelists are Jan Deren, program associate in the Senior Center Humanities Program of the National Council on Aging, Inc.; Mary Hufford, folklorist with the Great Lake Arts Alliance in Cleveland, Ohio; Alan Jabbour, director of the American Folklife Center; and Edmund Worthy, director of the Senior Center Humanities Program, National Council on Aging, Inc.

The December 3 program is open to the public free of charge. The center's next program will be a film showing on Thursday, January 7.

New Prices Announced for Library of Congress Recordings

As of January 1, 1982, all Library of Congress recordings will be priced at $7 per disc or cassette. All two-record sets will sell for $14 and the three-record set, "An Album of Modern Poetry," readings by 46 poets, for $21. The anthology, "Folk Music in America," will still be priced at $100 for the 15-record set. Fourth class mail service is postpaid. For parcel post, first class, or other special postal service, purchasers should inquire about rates, which must be prepaid.

Postage on orders shipped outside the United States for one or two records is $3.25 surface mail, plus $1 for each additional disc. Packages can also be sent air collect. Payment on overseas orders must be in U.S. dollars.

Dealers who make or have made in the past an initial order of 100 or more records or cassettes are entitled to a discount of 50 percent postpaid for fourth class mail service. Other postal services must be prepaid by the customer. The Library will fill dealers requests for free catalogs and promotional literature whenever these materials are available for distribution.

The Library will respond to purchase orders with a pro forma invoice. The material will be shipped when payment is received.

Radio stations that make their requests on station letterhead, prepay, and accept fourth-class postpaid shipment may purchase records at the 50 percent wholesale discount price, or $3.50 per disc.

Inquiries should be directed to the Library of Congress, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, Public Services Coordinator, Washington, D.C. 20540, tel. (202) 287–5509.

November 20, 1981

STAFF NEWS

Semiannual Awards Ceremony Honors 349 Staff Members

The Semiannual Awards Ceremony in the Coolidge Auditorium on Monday afternoon, November 16, was the occasion for a number of firsts at the Library of Congress. It was the first time that over 300 staff members had received service awards (the previous record was 219 employees), it was the first time that medallions instead of pins were presented as length of service awards, and it was the first time that a section of the United States Marine Corps Band provided the music for the ceremony (photograph opposite).

The new medallion is being presented to staff members who have accrued 30 or more years of Government service. The medal, reproduced below in actual size, is finished either in copper (30 years of service), bronze (35 years), silver (40 years), or gold (45 or 50 years).

Welcoming remarks were offered by Carolyn Hatcher, a member of the Incentive Awards Committee, and Librarian Daniel J. Boorstin, who, along with Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh, made the presentations. Donald H. Smith of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped narrated the ceremony, and Sherry B. Shapiro of the Library Services Division interpreted for the hearing impaired. A reception in the Great Hall followed the ceremony.

Length of Service

Library of Congress Employees are awarded service emblems in recognition and appreciation of faithful service to the Library and the citizens of the United States.

30 Years

Donald J. Allain
Automated Systems Office
Associate Librarian for Management

Florence L. Cole
Serial Record Division
Processing Services

Susan Fisher
Shared Cataloging Division
Processing Services

George R. Perreault
User Applications Office
Associate Librarian for Management

The Deputy Librarian and 45-year pin recipient Paul Boswell (left photograph) and The Librarian with 40-year pin holders William J. Welsh, Alfred Reifman, and Thomas J. Chandler (photograph above).

35 Years

James E. Bradford
Processing Section
Law Library

Johnnye A. Hunter
Cataloging Distribution Service
Processing Services

Mary Ellis Kahler
Manuscript Division
Research Services

Roland C. Maheux
Office of the Associate Librarian for Research Services

Mary L. Vass
Manuscript Division
Research Services

40 Years

Thomas J. Chandler
Serial Record Division
Processing Services

Alfred Reifman
Office of Senior Specialists
Congressional Research Service

William J. Welsh
The Deputy Librarian of Congress

45 Years

Paul Boswell
Serial and Government Publications Division
Research Services

Suggestion Award

An award for an idea submitted by an employee and adopted by the Library.

Bonnie S. Almond
Cheryl A. Bacon
Vaughn C. Garner
David J. Kelly
Joan M. Parisi
Michael K. Walsh

Group Award

Licensing, Accounting and Records Section
Licensing Division
Copyright Office

James P. Cole
Dorothy P. Harden

Special Achievement Award

For performance substantially exceeding job requirements, either as a one-time occurrence or sustained performance, exceeding normal requirements in one or more important job elements. Special achievement awards may also be given for special acts or services in the public interest, connected with, or related to, official employment.

Christine Anderson
Elizabeth W. Arrington
Rita W. Aufricht
Michael J. Benedik
John X. Briscoe
David L. Brumbaugh
Robert G. Colton
Carl F. Cooper
Stephen J. Franks
James R. Gallagher
Kaseem C. Hall
Gloria L. Hammond
Susan L. Harley
Lisa Hicks
William G. Holder
Yvette C. Jeffries
Kio T. Kanda
Irene C. Kellogg
Anne F. LaLena
Sime Letina
Terrence L. Lisbeth
James W. McLeod
Margery Maier
Victoria Miklos
Julie Moury
Linda R. Mullen
David Nieto
Rosa C. Owens
Clara T. Patterson
Hugh E. Shields
Susan M. Tarr
C. Dawn Thompson
Elizabeth Ticknor
Kristin M. Vajs
Barbara P. Williams

Group Award

Additions and Corrections Unit
Catalog Management Division
Processing Services

Harold N. Brooks
Gail G. Brown
Carolyn P. Buchanan
Joyce Y. Carter
Carolyn D. Chisholm
Sandy L. Hoisington
Elizabeth S. Pope
Patricia J. Schultz
LaTonya A. Sheppard
Linda J. Theberge
Julius C. Wilson, Jr.
Ronald O. Wilson
Bobbie J. Yates

Group Award

Copyright Office

Eric s. g. Reid
Milton I. Rowe, Jr.

Group Award

Editorial Unit
Photoduplication Service
Associate Librarian for Management

Jeanette Alicea
Warren E. Allen, II
Emmett L. Anderson
Juanita M. Austin
Joyce R. Berry
Richard F. Biggs
Sidney N. Blake
Emily Y. Brown
Evelyn Brown
Cy Brownstein
Clarence H. Cohen
Wendy Cole
Patricia G. Craig
Glenda B. DeJournette
Shirley M. Hall
Dennis R. James
Patricia A. Jumbelick
Vivian E. Kirk
Lela P. Kuykendall
Veronica S. Mack
Dianne Montgomery
Rosa M. Polk
Theodosia H. Russell
Mary E. Stewart
Marjorie L. Torney
Joyce A. Tyler
Sigrid F. Vaughn
Ernestine V. Veney
Catherleen Washington
Lena H. Wiley

Group Award
Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division
Congressional Research Service

Mary Jane Berens
Carolyn E. Colbert
Gail M. Coppage
Elizabeth C. Hoover
Orrel J. Lencho
Dale T. Shirachi

Group Award
Identification and Search Unit
Acquisitions and Processing Division
Copyright Office

Patricia T. Barber
Rosa L. Belton
Kim L. Brown
Alma J. H. Edwards
Ruth W. Evans
Ricardo Fisher
Carroll B. Grant
Meredith N. Haddock
Annette L. Hale
Dale H. Hutchinson
Eileen Lowry
Larisa Pastuchiv
Edmond L. Pears
William H. Poole
Catherine C. Rivers
Stephen E. Rosenblatt
Julienne L. Wood

Group Award
Mail Processing Unit
Acquisitions and Processing Division
Copyright Office

Richard L. Archie, III
Dennis C. Benford
William D. Bowden
James L. Burrows, Jr.
Keith J. Butler
Howard W. Calander
Fenny Cooke
Mildred E. Dawkins
Michael Dickerson
Kevin Fletcher
Michael D. Gilbert
Laverne Hamilton
Richard R. Harris
Allen E. Hewitt
Richard H. Johnson
Benjamin Littlejohn, Jr.
Wayne A. Morrissey
Frederick I. Moultrie
Russell A. Neal
Beverly Pogue
James E. Poole
Gwen Robinson
William J. Shuttleworth
John E. Smith
Charles Stephens
Jerry Walker
Frederick R. White
Kenneth E. Williams
James E. Wright
George C. Young
Michael H. Zikowitz

Group Award
Master Index Unit
Acquisitions and Processing Division
Copyright Office

Victoria Boucher
Sandra L. Burr
Michelle L. Cheers
Nancy C. Hickman
Jill T. Horak
Mary J. Lee
Cynthia D. Montague
Susie I. Pickett
Susan C. Spindel
Rayshel Stewart

Group Award
Examining and Scheduling Unit
Acquisitions and Processing Division
Copyright Office

Anne H. Edmondson
Ava J. Everett
David A. Green
Deloris C. Johnson
Dianne S. Moore
Ruth V. F. Person
Florence V. Reddick
Thelma Reid
Brenda Roseboro
Odessa J. Simmons
Theodore C. Wade
Beverly Williams

Group Award
Materials Expediting Unit
Acquisitions and Processing Division
Copyright Office

Melvin Aikens
Clarence R. Barham
Donald R. Berry
Joseph C. Bogert
Paula R. Bowders
Howard K. Brown, Jr.
Leonard Chamberlain
Edward R. Clark
Orville E. Curry, Jr.
Douglas A. Fisher
Oliver C. Harwell, Jr.
Carl E. Henderson
Victor A. Holmes
Percell Kelly, Jr.
James V. Kennedy, Jr.
Herman Lewis
Randy A. Myers
Julius O. Olan
Vicky O'Regan
Dennis B. Pearson
Francis V. Pumphrey
Richard V. Smith
Leon Soroka
Joseph Strickland
Viola D. Thomas
Jerry A. Tuben
Stevie G. Withers

Group Award
NUC Control Section
Catalog Publication Division
Processing Services

Doria M. Beachell
Eraine F. Beard
Joan S. Bolding
Barbara L. Boone
Adrienne D. Brown
Thomas T. Cheek
Doris A. Evans
June R. Keller
Russell C. Knodle
Lureatha M. McMullin
William R. Renders
Edwina L. Riddick
Ann D. Sullivan
Myrtle H. Taylor
Veronica M. Warren
Phyllis R. Webster
James R. Williams
Christine M. Zamaria

Group Award
Wrapping Unit
Cataloging Distribution Service
Processing Services

Beulah L. Barr
Agnes J. Bell
Mildred M. Ferguson
Bennie L. Gilmore
Mattie L. Hardy
Nellie F. Harris
Creola B. Jackson
Virginia Jett
Annie E. McAllister
D'Ella L. Slade
George N. Smith
Ionia V. Vest
Bernice Walker

Meritorious Service Award

For contributions of benefit to the Library, or through the Library to other libraries, agencies, or

institutions, or for acts or services that merit recognition within the Library.

Debra Ann Braz
Margaret R. Brown
Mary Nell Bryant
Shirlena M. Butler
Garnett Crossley
Marian Peck Dirda
Mary A. Griffin
Sara Jane Hatfield
Aleice A. Hill
Valentin Leskovsek
Diane E. Nester
Merrily A. Smith
Richard F. Strick, Jr.
Kate S. Tomlinson

Group Award
Cataloging-in-Publication Division
Processing Services

Lavonne C. Boddicker
Della Chase
Yvonne W. Collins
Linda M. Houston
Jennie D. Irvin
Benita Kiah
James B. Knowles
Cassandra A. Latney
Ann H. Lewis
Annette Love
Yvonne M. Plater
Jacquelyn H. Reamy
Allan L. Runge
Howard C. Sanner, Jr.
Shirley M. Scott
Leo H. Settler
Georgianna Van Syckle
Betty L. Wilson

Group Award
Central Charge File
Loan Division
Research Services

Alan L. Bisbort
Vanessa Hill
Sheila B. Morris
Thelma B. Quick
Dorothy Lee Webb

Group Award
Collections Maintenance Section
Collections Management Division
Research Services

Ronald A. Banks, Sr.
Burton Barber, Jr.
Jerome A. Barnes
Benjamin Berry
Joseph F. Brooks, III
Andre Brown
Steven L. Brown
Ronald Burton
Willie Byrd, Jr.
Gregory Carson
Alfred Carter, Jr.
Floyd Cobb, Jr.
Cecil B. Dowdell
Stanley L. Enger
Steven M. Galloway
George A. Garris
Eugene N. Haley, Jr.
Franklin A. Haynes
Juanita L. Holloway
Florence A. Johnson
Frederick Lee Jones
Yancey G. Lea
Willie Raye Lofton
Harden Long
Sam E. Lynch
John W. Marko
Herbert S. Mason
Willard P. McNeil
Helen Monagan
Robert Montgomery
Bobby B. Moore
Dwight E. Moore
Wilbur L. Moore
Jon M. Moten
Sterling Myrtle, III
Willie E. Newton
Charles O. Payne, Jr.
Harrison Randolph
Donald B. Reid
Alonza J. Richardson
Edward T. Smith, Jr.
Victor B. Smith
Rodney Stevenson
Brenda V. Strickland
Duane R. Sutton
Leon Thompson
Ronald M. Thurston
Charlie Tolbert
William Truesdale
March Kelly Weathers
Calvin Leroy Whitehead
Earl H. Wiggins
Harry E. Willis, Jr.
Anthony R. Wilson

Group Award
Descriptive Cataloging Division
Processing Services

Ann M. Fox
John R. James
Marian Lee Mayo

Group Award
Library Environment Resources Office (LERO)
Office of the Associate Librarian of Congress

Gary L. Capriotti
John L. Craze
John S. Evans
Lynne W. Hammette
Elizabeth S. Holman
Annette Nebel
Linda Sue Smith
Diana L. Spurling
James R. Trew
Clarence E. Williams, Jr.

Group Award
Manuscript Division
Research Services

Richard B. Bickel
Frederick Coker
John D. Knowlton

Group Award
Serial Record Division
Processing Services

Theodore Bacak
Ludmilla F. Trbovich

Group Award
Serial Record Division
Processing Services

John H. Ford
Orlanda Hedgepeth

Superior Service Award

For contributions of considerable benefit to the Library, or through the Library to other libraries, agencies, or institutions; or for acts or services that deserve special recognition because of their benefit to individuals, to the Library, or through the Library to other libraries, institutions, or government agencies.

Elaine S. Neal
Order Division
Processing Services

Dorothy Pollet Gray
Educational Liaison Office
Associate Librarian for National Programs

George B. Kelly, Jr.
Preservation Office
Research Services

APPENDIX

Reports on the 74th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries

Washington, D.C., June 28–July 1, 1981

The theme of this year's meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) was "Legal Information for the 1980s: Meeting the Needs of the Legal Profession." Every five years, AALL holds its annual meeting in Washington, D.C. (this year's meeting took place at the Washington Hilton), and many tours were available to the members.

Library of Congress Tours. Over 250 convention participants took advantage of the opportunity to tour the Law Library's new quarters in the James Madison Building. Seven tours of one to two hours each were conducted by members of the Law Library reference staff and included the various facilities of the Law Library Reading Room, the Law Library's divisions, and the new compact shelving. Participants in the tours included librarians and attorneys from the United States, as well as from Nigeria. [*Gary Greenfield*]

Library of Congress Exhibit. For the third consecutive year, the Law Library operated an information and exhibit booth at the convention. Doris Jensen and Larry Boyer, senior reference specialists in the American-British Law Division, staffed the booth with the assistance of Marie Whited, subject cataloger, Subject Cataloging Division.

Recent Law Library publications and other Library of Congress informational materials were distributed to the public at the exhibit. A terminal with access to all of the Library's public data files was available, and demonstrations were given to illustrate the varied uses of the SCORPIO and MUMS systems. Many questions on recent Congressional action were answered through the legislative information files.

Inquiries concerning the collections of the Library were also answered using the on-line files. Interest was high in the areas of Library of Congress cataloging practices and procedures, and Ms. Whited answered many questions on those subjects. Visitors had the opportunity to receive answers to their questions and solutions to their problems directly from Library divisions and departments. Many foreign visitors received assistance as well, especially a group of Nigerian librarians who were setting up new law libraries in their country and were in need of help.

The booth also featured a photographic enlargement from the Law Library's medieval manuscript, the *Coutumes de Normandie*, now part of an exhibit on coutumes in the Law Library Reading Room.

[*Larry Boyer*]

Business Meetings. Francis Gates, AALL president for 1980–81, chaired the association's first business meeting. The rules of the business meeting were distributed and adopted by acclaim. To ensure that proper procedure was adhered to, parliamentarian John Stiff was invited to attend.

Rita Dermedy reported on the elections and announced that 1,477 ballots had been received. The new vice president/president-elect is Leah Chanin. George Skinner spoke in memory of deceased members, and Shirley Bysiewicz reported on life members and announced the date for a reception in their honor. Other business included the announcement that Southern Florida and Houston had been granted chapter status. Joyce Malden reported that the AALL budget was balanced and explained that the increase in membership fees was the result of the added expense of the proposed full-time position of executive director. Jane Hammond, chair of the search committee for the executive director, revealed that the position had attracted 192 applicants. Of the very few women and minorities who had applied, only 10 were law librarians. Eight were selected for interviews. At the time of the opening of the convention, negotiations were in the final stages, and it was expected that a decision would be announced towards the end of the Annual Meeting.

Mr. Gates briefly mentioned highlights from the past year: the search for an executive director; the president's visits to chapter members; the effort to strengthen the economy; the institute arranged by the Education Committee entitled "Computer Management for Law Library Needs" (this material has been taped and is now available for purchase); Betty Taylor's responsibility for this year's program; the scholarship committee's assistance to 70 young members of the profession; the Network Committee's responsibility for "Law net fiche"; the current ABA study on law library needs; the question of the Library of Congress as a National Law Library; the SLA programs available to AALL members; the brochures concerning fees for legal assistance to be distributed at bench and bar; the undertaking by Jane Olm of the Planning Committee to compile a new directory; and the special concern for services to the public.

The most controversial item on the agenda was the revision of parts of the AALL constitution and bylaws. The amendment of Article I (concerning membership), in particular, evoked a heated debate. Further

discussion and voting on the matter had to be postponed until the next scheduled meeting.

[*Marie-Louise H. Bernal*]

The second business meeting dealt with a proposed amendment to the bylaws to restrict active membership in the organization to individuals who now have or have had within the last three years "official connection with a law library, state library, or law library within a larger general library." The amendment evoked considerable discussion, with alternative proposals for unlimited membership or law library affiliation within the last 10 years being offered. Many in the audience felt that an active interest in law libraries was sufficient grounds for membership, and opposed the exclusionary time frame. It was pointed out, however, that the categories of associate and lifetime membership are available for the express purpose of recruiting interested parties not now working in a law library. After lengthy debate, the "within three years" provision was adopted by the assembly.

A representative of the AALL archives program reported that the University of Illinois had been chosen as the site for the AALL archives.

[*Nancy C. Fern*]

Special Interest Section (SIS) on Academic Law Libraries: The Library of Congress—Its Present Status and Future Development. This panel was moderated by Dan J. Freehling, assistant law librarian, Cornell Law Library, whose introductory remarks outlined the tremendous importance of the Law Library of the Library of Congress to Congress itself and to the nation's law libraries.

The first speaker, Mary Price, assistant director for processing systems, networks and automation planning, Library of Congress, spoke on the topic "Networking, Automation, and the Library of Congress: What the Future Holds." After a brief summary of the history and organization of Processing Services, she reviewed the development and current status of a number of projects relating to networking and automation. Of particular interest to this group was the recently announced intention of the University of Wisconsin to report all legal name headings established by them to the Library's Name Authority Cooperative (NACO) Project. After undergoing a verification process in NACO (as is done routinely for headings contributed by the more than 12 participating institutions in this cooperative project), this information is added to the Library of Congress automated authority file and subsequently made available via the MARC Distribution Service. Describing the CONSER Project as another cooperative bibliographic enterprise, Ms. Price reported on Cornell University's efforts during the past year to contribute its cataloging data for law serials to this data base—with subsequent authentication by the Library of Congress, which in turn also generates records for use by outside libraries via the MARC Distribution Service. She also noted the recent work being initiated through the Association of Research Libraries and the National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services to explore the possibility of expanding the parameters of CONSER—which would permit the inclusion of information on abstracting/indexing coverage in a more comprehensive and systematic manner.

The automation of the *National Union Catalog* is another major endeavor within Processing Services that the speaker described. Phase I, which will permit the conversion of manual outside library reports to MARC by staff at the Library of Congress, is anticipated during the first quarter of 1982, while Phase II, which will allow for the receipt of outside library reports on magnetic tape, is projected for sometime in 1983.

Ms. Price also told the audience about a new service being offered by the Cataloging Distribution Service. The CDS Alert Service permits libraries to define subject profiles for which they want to receive cards produced from MARC records on a weekly basis. Another example of the more timely availability of bibliographic data is the Library's new approach to cataloging priorities—one which puts primary emphasis on the research value and content of or need for a particular title (rather than on its source or on the Library's internal and processing requirements). It is hoped that this new approach will enable titles of research value (including certain categories of legal materials) to move through the cataloging system more expeditiously.

Addressing the future of networking and many of the automation efforts within Processing Services, Ms. Price cited the technical and economic issues requiring resolution before any kind of national bibliographic network can become a reality. In this connection she mentioned the investigation and explorations being conducted by the Network Advisory Committee in two areas: the ownership and distribution of bibliographic data as well as the governance and support of a nationwide network.

The second speaker on this panel was Gilbert Gude, Director of the Congressional Research Service (CRS), Library of Congress, who spoke on "The Congressional Research Service and Its Role in National Law Making." Mr. Gude reviewed the history of CRS from 1914, when the Legislative Reference Service was first established as Congress' own exclusive reference service by a line in the Library's budget, through

the New Deal and World War II. He noted that the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 was the result of the desire of Congress to have a reasonable parity with the Executive Branch in access to information and expertise. The 1946 act provided a statutory basis for the Legislative Reference Service (LRS) and called for the appointment of senior specialists in various subject areas of interest to Congress. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 redesignated LRS the Congressional Research Service and emphasized the research needs of Members and committees of Congress.

Mr. Gude emphasized that the 1970 act confirmed that status of CRS as a separate department within the Library of Congress and that CRS should be a confidential, nonpartisan organization devoted exclusively to the service of Congress. The 1970 act also provided that appointments to CRS were to be based solely on merit. Members and committees of Congress, Mr. Gude continued, turn to CRS for background reports on public and legislative issues, pro and con analyses of bills, studies of alternative proposals, legal opinions, surveys of court decisions, spot factual information, newspaper searches, assistance in preparing draft statements, legislative histories, bibliographies, consultations with subject specialists, and assistance in constituent inquiries of a legislative and representative nature.

Mr. Gude concluded his presentation by noting that CRS appropriations bills preclude the service from providing the general public with materials produced exclusively for Congress. Many of the studies and reports prepared by CRS, however, are published by the authority of Congress as committee prints, in the hearings of committees, in the *Congressional Record*, or in private publications. Such studies therefore do become available to the public. Semiannually CRS compiles a subject list of these studies, *CRS Studies in the Public Domain*, most of which can be found in Federal documents depository libraries or purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. *CRS Studies in the Public Domain* sells for $1.50 from the Superintendent of Documents, and it is automatically distributed to those depository libraries that receive the Congressional documents set. Mr. Gude also noted that public and law libraries with a need for information on the activities of Congress could order the CRS publication *Major Legislation of the Congress* from the Superintendent of Documents. *Major Legislation of the Congress* is issued several times for each session of Congress and is available on a subscription basis for $48, domestic, and $60, foreign, per Congress (two years).

The final panelist on this program was Marlene C. McGuirl, chief of the American-British Law Division, who spoke on "The Law Library of Congress: Where We've Been and Where We're Going." In her discussion of where the history of the Law Library has been, Mrs. McGuirl noted that as early as 1790, when Congress met in New York City, Members of Congress had begun to clamor for legal materials. Legal materials were an important part of the original Library of Congress created in 1800 and constituted a large part of the Library's collection when Congress established the Law Library as a independent separate department within the Library in 1832. Despite being plagued by a lack of funds and cramped quarters in the Capitol, the Law Library grew from 2,000 volumes in 1832 to 101,000 in 1898. Between 1898 and 1904, the bulk of the law collection was moved to the newly opened Thomas Jefferson Building with only a small collection remaining in the Capitol for the use of Congress and the Supreme Court.

The speaker began her review of the development of the Law Library's extensive foreign collections by noting that, with its spacious new home in the Thomas Jefferson Building, the Law Library began to emphasize foreign legal materials. She noted that this emphasis paid handsome dividends during World War I and again during World War II and allowed the Law Library to meet the demand that these conflicts created for foreign legal materials. Specialization was introduced into the Law Library in 1942 in order to meet the wartime needs of Congress for experts trained in the technicalities of the laws and legislation of the world. This practice has continued until the present time, and since 1971 the Law Library has been organized into the American-British, European, Far Eastern, Hispanic, and Near East and African Law Divisions. Mrs. McGuirl noted that the Law Library's foreign legal specialists provide analytical reports to Congress on foreign laws and their domestic impact and thus have an impact on the legislative process. The speaker concluded her discussion of the development of the Law Library by noting that the Law Library had left the Thomas Jefferson Building and moved to new quarters in the James Madison Building in April.

Mrs. McGuirl addressed the topic of the future of the Law Library by reviewing the unanimous agreement among the legal profession that the Law Library should become the National Law Library while remaining an independent, separate department within the Library of Congress. She stated that in February the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association had adopted a resolution urging the Congress to enact legislation creating "a National Law Library as an independent, separate department of the Library of Congress; That such National Law Library include

The present Law Library of Congress; That the mission of the National Law Library be to serve Congress and the legal profession and to improve the Nation's access to legal information." The idea of making the Law Library the National Law Library has also received support from the ABA Section on Legal Education and the Association of American Law Schools.

Mrs. McGuirl concluded by noting that there are several advantages of the Law Library's assuming the role of the National Law Library while remaining an independent, separate department within the Library of Congress. First, the expense of duplicating a resource such as the Law Library—in terms of rare materials, intensive collection development, foreign law collections and foreign law specialists, and skilled manpower—would be staggering if not impossible. Second, the initial financial investment would be minimal since the present Law Library budget would be totally segregated rather than commingled with Library of Congress funding as is now the case. Examples of similar separate budgets are those of the Copyright Office and the Congressional Research Service. Third, there would be no additional space requirement, such as a separate building or physical facility. The Law Library's new facilities in the James Madison Building are among the most modern in the world. Fourth, the Law Library would continue its mission to support the needs of Congress both directly and through the Congressional Research Service. Fifth, in an effort to minimize costs, the new National Law Library would continue to avail itself of the benefits of copyright deposits, the vast general collections of the Library of Congress, and the technical resources of the Library. [*Daniel C. Lavering*]

Technology of the Future. Daniel Duran of Bell Laboratories spoke on the "Technology of the Future," especially on the new telecommunications technologies. His stated aims were to discuss how computer technology and telecommunication products and services now available are making it possible to change the conditions of work and communication in today's work force, while also making it possible to improve productivity, control energy consumption, reduce the need for travel, and simplify such daily activities as shopping and banking.

Dr. Duran succeeded in covering these topics in a general way. He limited his discussion and illustrations to products and services available from or under preparation by Bell. His analysis of the period since 1960 was especially convincing. Although the electronic technologies in use today in practically all aspects of life were available in the 1960s, it was primarily the drastic decrease in the price of transistors and similar materials and the vastly increased possibilities of miniaturization that made these technologies widely applicable.

On the other hand, Dr. Duran's projections about the needs and functions of the office of the future and the law library of the future were clearly those of the law office and law firm library. His detailed discussion of the application of video-telephone systems in court proceedings was of much interest to practicing lawyers, but law librarians from larger law libraries probably would have been much more interested, for instance, in details on how important European medical libraries, via satellite, have become part of the MEDLARS system at the U.S. National Medical Library in Bethesda, Md. [*Finn Henriksen*]

History of Law Librarianship. In her opening remarks as moderator of this panel, Laura N. Gasaway, professor of law and the director of the law library at the University of Oklahoma, pointed out that the panel was presented in honor of the 75th anniversary of the AALL, which was formed at the 1906 meeting of the American Library Association (ALA) when a small group of law librarians decided to hold a separate meeting.

The first panel presentation was made by Gayle Edelman, the head of technical services at the University of Chicago, who discussed "The American Association of Law Libraries." In the 1906 annual meeting of ALA, a small group of law librarians led by A. J. Small held a separate meeting at which 25 percent of the 24 members who attended were elected officers of AALL and A. J. Small was elected president. By the time of the third annual meeting in 1908, the first issue of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* and *Law Library Journal* had been published. In 1924 the first annual banquet took place, and by 1929 membership of the AALL had increased to 151 librarians.

In 1930 the Roalfe expansion plan was proposed in an effort to bring the AALL to maturity. The plan proposed, among other things, the enlargement of the *Law Library Journal,* its separation from the *Index to Legal Periodicals,* and the establishment of a general headquarters office with one full-time employee. In 1937 the plan finally came to fruition when the Carnegie Foundation approved a $5,000 grant to support the AALL's expansion plan. Although no annual meetings were held during the war years, 1943 and 1944, the executive committee continued to meet.

By the end of World War II, membership in the AALL had reached 171 librarians, and in 1960 it exceeded 850. By 1976 membership had expanded to 2,000, amd at present there are 3,088 members—an increase of about 200 new members each year

for the past five years. The breakdowns of membership according to types of law libraries reveal that out of 1,760 law libraries, only 16 percent represent law school libraries and 84 percent represent firm, corporate, government, and county libraries. In the 1976 annual meeting in Boston, Mass., special interest sections (SIS) were established. At present there are 11 such sections, which are especially active in the areas of education and communication.

Philip F. Cohen, the president of the Oceana Group in Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., spoke on "The History of Law Libraries," substituting for Catherine A. Porter, who had become ill. Mr. Cohen discussed generally his experience in visiting various law libraries as a law librarian and bookdealer for 53 years. He also discussed his experience at Columbia University Law Library, where he had served as the head acquisitions librarian and the international law librarian. His topics included salaries, professional staff, nonprofessional staff, cataloging, legal reference work, training programs, and associations with such colleagues as Miles O. Price, Morris Cohen, Myron Jacobstein, and Ervin Pollack.

The last speaker, Marian G. Gallagher, a professor and librarian at the University of Washington, talked on "Law Library Personalities." She described some early leaders and giants in law librarianship and what they did for the legal and library professions, for the AALL, for each other, and for the future of law librarianship. She also suggested the characteristics and the personal qualities that these people contributed and conjectured about the advice that they might have given to participants in the 1981 meeting.

Beginning with her experience in attending the 1940 AALL Convention held in Toronto, Canada, her humorous and anecdotal description of law library personalities and giants brought laughter from the audience many times. Included among her giants were Arthur S. Beardsley, Gamble Jordon, George A. Johnston, Frederick C. Hicks, Helen Newman, Miles O. Price, Arthur Kelley, and Kate Wallach. For descriptions of others, she referred the audience to the Golden Jubilee issue of the *Law Library Journal* (Vol. 49, May 1956). [*Sung Yoon Cho*]

Research on the U.S. Supreme Court. The moderator, Robert C. Berring of Harvard Law School Library, introduced the subject for examination from three different angles. Professor Henry Abraham of the history department of the University of Virginia dealt with the biographical approach, and Professor Morris Cohen of Harvard University explained the bibliographic approach. Maeva Marcus of the Supreme Court Historical Society in Washington, D.C., spoke on documentary history.

Mr. Abraham discussed the importance of biographical work on the U.S. Supreme Court and pointed out how little is available. There have been, excepting the nine sitting justices, 92 past justices of the U.S. Supreme Court. Only 22 major and probably definitive biographies of these 92 justices have appeared. The first biographical study was published in 1916, *The Life of John Marshall,* by Albert Jeremiah Beveridge and the most recent one appeared in 1980, *Independent Journey: The Life of William Douglas,* by James F. Simon. In addition, six important but not clearly definitive biographies have been written, ranging from unsatisfactory works by J. P. Polard (1935) and G. S. Hellman (1940) on Cardozo to H. N. Hirsch's intriguing but not sufficiently encompassing life of Felix Frankfurter in 1981. Five additional justices have been the subject of biographies. Approximately two-thirds of them, however, are untreated, and Mr. Abraham felt that of these 59, 13 merit the labor and might command sufficient public interest. The other 46 justices may be considered below average or failed members of the Court who do not appear to justify a serious biographical endeavor.

The justices of the Supreme Court are the principal interpreters of the law of the land and, in effect, are an integral part of the lawmaking machinery. Meaningful biographical studies of the individuals who make pronouncements on law are, therefore, a matter of significance. Such biographies require that the papers of the justices be available or accessible to the writer, as was the case for Alpheus Thomas Mason, the author of the informative biography, *Harlan Fiske Stone: Pillar of the Law.*

To date, no serious bibliographic survey of research on the Supreme Court has been made. The 1905 bibliographic analysis by the Library of Congress and the 1959 analysis by the University of California at Berkeley were meager and superficial and lacked the complete information needed for an analysis of the Supreme Court.

Another important contribution to literature on the Court is in progress. The Documentary History of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789–1800 is a publication project that will produce a multivolume collection of Court records, printed papers, and other material relating to the Court's early history. These volumes will bring together hitherto unpublished source material necessary for any examination of the period and will document the Court's important role in establishing the American judicial system and the legal precedents that enabled the new nation to prosper. [**Editor's Note:** The publication of Volume II of the History of the Supreme Court, a project of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise being published by Macmillan Co.,

Inc., was announced in the November 13 LC *Information Bulletin*, pp. 393–4.] [*Krishan Nehra*]

Providing Legal Information Electronically. The primary emphasis of the program was on the evolutionary process that has occurred with legally related data bases during the last 10 years. Paul Zurkowski, president of the Information Industry Association, set the tone by comparing the computerized collection of information which has proliferated since the late 1960s to the great Medici Library, which attempted to assemble the most significant information known to man during the Renaissance. Mr. Zurkowski noted an increase in the "informationalization of society" in which, among other things, computers will be used for simulation in order to "play out life without having to live with the results."

Felix Krayeski, systems analyst with the Congressional Research Service, graphically described how the Information Management Network evolved in the last decade from word processing to image processing and how it, by drawing from over 160 data bases, serves Congress more efficiently than manual research systems and at a savings of more than $250,000 annually.

Michael Marean, senior systems analyst at the Federal Judicial Center, discussed how computers are used to monitor case docket information to centralize the caseload management in the far-flung Federal juridical system and thus to assist judges in complying with the Speedy Trial Act. Mr. Marean envisioned a time when all Federal courts are linked in a total communications network.

An ultimate goal of the American legal system might well be the creation of a data base which would cross-reference all of the laws of the 50 states. Such a task has been attempted on a limited basis in subject areas, such as motor vehicle law, but it would cost over $5,000,000 if attempted for all fields of law manually. Glenn Newkirk of the National Conference of State Legislatures stated that the conference is now inputting the legislative research of 25 states on-line for access across state lines, and he detailed the particular challenges associated with separate legislative systems and geographical dispersion.

According to Colin Tapper, All Souls reader in law at Magdalen College in Oxford, England, a similar difficulty exists in the computerized retrieval of international legal information. Language barriers, jurisdictional incompatibilities, and informal barriers to the free flow of information continue to exist so that the growth that has occurred within national jurisdictions has not been paralleled in international law. The most successful data bases have been those developed between jurisdictions which use the same or similar languages and those of supranational organizations, such as the European Economic Community.

M. Ann Foster, coordinator, Computers and the Law of the Canadian Law Information Council, described a pilot project consisting of 709 legal information centers in remote geographical areas throughout Canada from which practitioners and students can obtain information on the French and English legal systems. Problems encountered in developing the Canadian system were lack of standardization, dual languages, and the need to serve a large geographical area.

The overall tone of the program was an optimistic one that anticipated progress and emphasized the fact that the "informationalization" of our society is in its infancy. [*Nancy Fern* and *John M. Howard*]

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